

SOAKING AND SCARIFICATION

Scarification in botany involves weakening, opening, or otherwise altering the coat of a seed to encourage germination.

Scarification is often done mechanically, thermally, and chemically.

The seeds of many plant species are often impervious to water and gases, thus preventing or delaying germination.

Big Seeds. Wrinkled Seeds. Seeds with Hard Coats.

Beans	Beets	Chard
Corn	Lupine	Morning Glory
Okra	Nasturtium	Peas
Pumpkin	Squash	Sunflower
Sweet Pea	Zinnia	Marigold

Place the seeds in a shallow bowl and cover. Soak 8-12 hours and no more than 24 hours.

OR - Flatten out a coffee filter. Spray it with water. Sprinkle seeds on half of the filter. Fold the other half over the seeds. Place in a zip lock bag with a 1/4 teaspoon of water. Squeeze most of the air out. After 24 hours, open and cut apart seeds in filter. Plant with the filter.

Hard seeds like beans may need scarification before they're soaked. Scratch with a dull knife, nail file, or sand paper being careful not to penetrate the skin.

STRATIFICATION

Cold stratification is the process of subjecting seeds to both cold and moist conditions. Seeds of many trees, shrubs and perennials require these conditions before germination will ensue.

Many flower seeds, especially small ones.

Aconitum (Monkshood)	Alchemilla (Lady's Mantle)	Alstroemeria (Peruvian Lily)
Asclepias (Milkweed)	Astrantia (Masterwort)	Baptisia (False Indigo)
Buddlejah (Butterfly Bush)	Caltha (Marsh Marigold)	Caryopteris (Bluebeard)
Chelone (Turtlehead)	Cimicifuga (Bugbane)	Clematis
Delphinium	Dodecatheon (Shooting Star)	Eremurus (Foxtail Lily)
Filipendula (Meadowsweet)	Fuchsia	Gentiana (Gentian)
Geranium species (Cranesbill Geranium)	Goniolimon (German Statice)	Helianthemum (Rock Rose)
Helianthus (Perennial Sunflower)	Heliopsis (False Sunflower)	Helleborus (Christmas & Lenten Rose)
Heuchera hybrids (Fancy-leaved Coral Bells)	Hibiscus (Hardy Hibiscus)	Hypericum (St. John's- Wort)
Iberis (Perennial Candytuft)	Incarvillea (Hardy Gloxinia)	Ironweed
Kirengeshoma (Waxbells)	Knautia (Crimson Scabious)	Lathyrus (Perennial Sweet Pea)
Lavandula (Lavender)	Leontopodium (Edelweiss)	Macleaya (Plume Poppy)
Mazus (Creeping Mazus)	Mertensia (Virginia Bluebells)	Myrrhis odorata (Sweet Cicely)
Nepeta (Catmint)	Oenothera (Evening Primrose)	Penstemon (Beard-tongue)
Persicaria (Fleeceflower)	Phlox	Physalis (Chinese Lantern)
Platycodon (Balloon Flower)	Poppy	Primula (Primrose, all types)
Pulsatilla (Pasque-flower)	Ranunculus (Buttercup)	Ratibida (Prairie Coneflower)
Rudbeckia (Black-eyed Susan, most types)	Sanguinaria (Bloodroot)	Sanguisorba (Burnet)
Saponaria (Soapwort)	Saxifraga (Saxifrage)	Scabiosa (Pincushion Flower)
Sedum (Stonecrop)	Sempervivum (Hen-and- Chicks)	Sidalcea (Prairie Mallow)
Stokesia (Stokes' Aster)	Thalictrum (Meadow-rue)	Tiarella (Foamflower)
Tricyrtis (Toad-lily)	Trollius (Globeflower)	Vernonia (Ironweed)
Veronica (Speedwell)	Verbena	
	Viola species types (Violets)	

Write the name of the plant on a coffee filter with a lead pencil. Soak the filter. Fold the seeds into the filter. Bag your seeds. Containerize your seeds. Refrigerate for 30 - 60 days. Cut seeds and filter and plant. OR - Start cold treatment in the late summer or fall. Put the seeds in a pot of soil and dig the pot into the ground.

